

BISHOP SATTERLEE SUSTAINED BY COURT

Former Christ Church Rec-
tor's Petition Dismissed.

END OF SENSATIONAL CASE

Accused of Immoral Conduct, Rev. Gil-
bert F. Williams Was Dismissed
From Priesthood.

The Right Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of the diocese of Washington, and the ecclesiastical court which dismissed Rev. Gilbert F. Williams, rector of Christ Church, this city, from the priesthood were upheld yesterday by the Court of Appeals of the District. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Alvey. The questions involved are dealt with separately and on every material point the findings of the church court are sustained. In his opinion Mr. Justice Alvey says:

"It is well known as a matter of fact and church history that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States is a regularly organized ecclesiastical establishment and, like all other such organizations, is independent of State or Federal interference."

A Woman His Accuser.

The Rev. Gilbert F. Williams was formerly rector of Christ Church in South Washington. In the winter of 1897 he was accused of immoral conduct, his accuser being a young woman, one of his parishioners. Bishop Satterlee, to whom the accusation was made, immediately organized an ecclesiastical court to investigate the charges against the rector. The trial lasted for several weeks, and was the sensation of the hour. After a lengthy deliberation the court found the rector guilty and he was deposed from the parish by the bishop, and dismissed from the priesthood of the Church.

Nothing further was heard of the matter until about a year ago, when Mr. Williams applied to the Supreme Court of the District for a writ of certiorari to compel Bishop Satterlee and the members of the ecclesiastical court of the Episcopal diocese of Washington to forward to the clerk of the court verified copies of the proceedings which resulted in his dismissal for review. In his petition Mr. Williams averred that the court which tried him was without jurisdiction because it was illegally organized and constituted, and also because testimony was admitted at the trial which should have been excluded.

At the hearing, which was before the late Justice Bradley, Mr. Williams was represented by Attorneys William E. Meloy and Henry E. Davis, and Bishop Satterlee and the members of the ecclesiastical court by Hallam & Hallam and R. Ross Perry & Son. After hearing argument, the court ordered that the writ should issue. From this judgment Bishop Satterlee and the other defendants took an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the District.

Church Has Jurisdiction.

In discussing the case, Chief Justice Alvey said that the Episcopal Church has jurisdiction over its own affairs and its members, as prescribed by its constitution. One of the rules is that each member of that church shall be liable for presentment and trial on charges preferred against him. He may be tried for crime, immorality, the teaching of doctrine contrary to the tenets of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or for violation of the constitution or canons of the church.

The question of the constitutionality of the organization of the ecclesiastical court was raised by Mr. Williams. There is no doubt, Justice Alvey says, on this point. The bishop of the diocese is empowered under the constitution to assemble a court to try any one of the members of the church who is accused of violating the rules. This Bishop Satterlee did, and it was wholly within his power and his jurisdiction. The accused in this case, the court states, was not charged with an ecclesiastical offense, nor a violation of the tenets of the church, but of an offense against society. So far as the question of the right of temporal courts to review the findings of ecclesiastical courts is concerned, it is seldom that the former ever undertake such a course, and Justice Alvey said it would not be done in the case under consideration.

The judgment of the lower court was reversed, with costs, and the case remanded with directions that the petition for certiorari be dismissed.

TRIED TO ROB NATAL MAIL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—A daring attempt to rob a mail train in Natal has been frustrated. When the train stopped at Pinetown Bridge, four white men entered the mail van, which contained \$12,000. They gagged the guard but detectives concealed in the van sprang upon them and overpowered them while they were trying to get the money. Three others were captured, but the fourth escaped.

HALL CAINE DENOUNCED.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The "Osservatore Romano," the organ of the Vatican, strongly attacks Hall Caine's play, "The Tenth City," which was recently produced in London. It calls the work a tissue of improbabilities and inconsistencies, and says that Mr. Caine's intellect cannot reach the paucity. "Honest people in all parts of the world," it declares, "will strongly protest against a writer who offends against international courtesy, morality, and common sense against Italy and the Vatican."

COAL FOR BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Four steamships were chartered yesterday to take coal from the Tyne to Boston. The average freight rate was 8 shillings and 3 pence per ton. Two cargoes of anthracite coal, one of five thousand and a half of 4,800 tons, were ordered in England today for Montreal.

MINERS OPPOSED TO THE SETTLEMENT

(Continued from First Page.)

scantly before an understanding can be reached. Mitchell proposed that the finding of the board remain in force not less than one year nor more than five. The operators declare that it shall last three years, but Mr. Mitchell's plan was to have the arbitrators fix the time.

The second point is not of so much importance. Mitchell desired that the finding of the board should go into effect from the date the men returned to work. The operators' proposition is that the commission shall determine the date.

Would Remove Hesitancy.

With these points adjusted there would, it is understood, be no hesitancy on the part of the strikers in consenting to arbitration while they are vigorously opposed to the plan as it at present stands. Unless there is something more heard from the operators before the conference takes place tomorrow, it is expected that the stand will be embodied in the statement made by the officers to the public and the chief officers will be on the specified professions of the commission's members.

Meetings of the miners' locals were held in many places today in which the plan proposed was discussed. All the locals placed themselves on record as opposing it, the favorite phrase being that it was "dictation and not arbitration."

This is the general sentiment of the strikers throughout the region. Mining officials do not consider the proposition much of a change from the one submitted by President Baer at the recent conference with the President and Mr. Mitchell, which the strikers would not accept. They make a strong point of the fact that the union is not recognized.

INTEREST CENTER MOVES

TO THE COAL REGION

The coal strike situation reached a period of absolute calm last night, so far as the White House was concerned. The interest which had centered there on Monday night, when the proposition of the operators was presented, turned yesterday to Wilkesbarre, where the miners' next action is expected to be taken.

Secretary Root spent much time yesterday at the temporary White House. He took luncheon with the President, and in the afternoon was with him several hours. He left at 4:30 o'clock, when the President went for his daily drive.

End Is Predicted.

Two of the President's early morning callers freely expressed the opinion that this latest effort to end the strike would be successful ultimately, though perhaps not immediately. These were Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, who will undoubtedly be a member of whatever commission is appointed, and the Commissioner General of Immigration, Frank P. Sargent, for whose ability and opinions the President has the very highest regard.

One of the President's callers also expressed the further opinion that a favorable view by Mr. Mitchell of the arbitration proposition had been made somewhat doubtful by the harsh language used toward him and toward the miners' union in the statement of the operators.

It was said that perhaps President Mitchell would not be strongly inclined to arbitrate with those who begin by abusing him, but Messrs. Sargent and Wright and other friends of the President will use whatever influence they have with Mr. Mitchell to induce him to look with favor on the proposed plan of arbitration after it shall have been changed somewhat to make it more certain that the interests of the union miners will be fully and carefully protected.

The President received a great many general callers yesterday, and talked to them freely and cheerfully and with every evidence of satisfaction about Monday night's conference, and most hopefully of the future situation in the mining regions. He spoke in the most complimentary terms of Mr. Morgan, whose attitude and bearing in the controversy, as shown at the conference, elicited the President's highest respect and admiration.

SETTLEMENT APPEARS

TO BE HIGH IN THE AIR

The proposition of the operators looking to the settlement of the coal strike is floating high in the air, so far as the miners are concerned. The latter say they have received no official communication relating to an adjustment and, therefore, they cannot do anything to end the strike.

This aspect of the original demand of the strikers for a recognition of their union by the operators seems to be the red tape which has tied up all of yesterday's hopes of an immediate agreement.

When J. Pierpont Morgan came to Washington on Monday night, he did so at the request of the operators, to make known to the President the offer which they proposed for ending the strike. The financier's call was out of courtesy to the President, in recognition of the latter's personal and unofficial efforts to secure a settlement.

Up to that time no authorized announcement of the operators' intentions had been given out. The President was not asked to act as a mediator. No recognition was given of any authority on his part to interfere. The visit of Mr. Morgan was, as stated, a courtesy.

Was a Proclamation.

The statement of the operators was addressed: "To the Public." It was a proclamation, in part attacking the strikers, rather than a communication addressed to the Mine Workers' Union. For purposes of convenience to the press, the President's secretary had copies prepared and distributed soon after Mr. Morgan's departure from the temporary White House.

But the news was given out merely as a fact, and not as a communication from the operators to the President or to the strikers, or from the President to the strikers. Therefore the strikers

say they have no knowledge—officially—of the existence of any plan of settlement.

President Sent Messenger.

A personal communication relating to the subject was sent yesterday, however, by President Roosevelt to John Mitchell. This message was taken by a special messenger, who left the city at an early hour yesterday morning and met Mr. Mitchell by appointment at Wilkesbarre in the afternoon. The President informed Mr. Mitchell of the proposition of the operators and communicated to him his own opinion as to the advisability of accepting it after certain changes suggested by both parties to the controversy have been agreed upon.

It is understood that the President received a telegraphic reply from Mr. Mitchell last evening, but there is no positive confirmation of this. No official statement will be made at the White House probably until the President learns whether President Mitchell and other officials of the miners' union intend to issue a statement regarding the general offer of the operators addressed by the latter "To the Public."

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT NOT

DISTURBED BY COAL FAMINE

While the officials of the Treasury, Postoffice, and several other Government departments are worrying over the problem of securing coal to furnish power, heat and light, those in charge of the Interior Department buildings are serene and untroubled.

When the new power and heating plant was put in last spring, provision was made for the use of bituminous coal under all the boilers. Contracts for bituminous coal were made before there was a hint of a coal famine, and they are now being filled. The soft coal is entirely satisfactory, and cheaper than the hard. Down draft apparatus is used to avoid the smoke nuisance, and about 90 per cent of the smoke is consumed.

J. S. Hill, engineer of the Interior Department, is interested in the experiments with oil as a fuel. Several years ago, while engineer of a large manufacturing concern on the Pacific Coast, he ran the plant successfully for three years, using oil for making steam. Crude oil, delivered here, will cost about \$1.05 a barrel. It is estimated that three barrels are equal to a ton of soft coal in heat producing power.

DISTRICT OFFICERS OPPOSED

TO OPERATORS' SCHEME

TAMAQUA, Pa., Oct. 14.—If the district officers of the United Mine Workers can prevent it, the proposition to settle the strike by submitting the demands of the miners to a commission to be appointed by President Roosevelt will not be accepted by the union. When seen today all the leaders in the southern part of the region expressed themselves as being opposed to the plan. In each case the burden of their cry was, "If the strike is settled on the basis proposed by the operators, what is to become of us? We have prevented the resumption of the mining of any great amount of coal, and now the operators plan to freeze us out."

Early this morning all the leaders were in communication with the strikers' headquarters at Wilkesbarre over the telephone. It was learned that they all received instructions to use every endeavor to arouse opposition to the plan as proposed by the operators. They were told that the preservation of the union practically lay in their hands. All day long the leaders have been circulating among the men denouncing the settlement plan as unfair to the union and unfair to the men.

WANT SUBSTANTIAL

CONCESSIONS FROM OWNERS

SHAMOKIN, Oct. 14.—Strikers in this region are not satisfied to return to work unless they procure substantial concessions from the operators, and object to resuming toll during the progress of negotiations. George Hartlin, secretary of District No. 9, U. M. W., said he had not up to night heard from President Mitchell concerning the proposed settlement.

"I do not think the plan will be accepted," said Mr. Hartlin. "I expected the operators to make a definite offer of some sort. It is late in the day to propose that the matters in dispute be submitted to a commission. The men have fought so hard and endured so long they are prepared, if necessary, to fight until something tangible is obtained."

Miles Dougherty, member of the national executive board, in discussing the proposed appointment of a commission to inquire into the strike conditions, said: "Anything reasonable that the miners agree to will be satisfactory to me." "How about recognition of the union?" "Increase of wages and shorter hours of labor, I think, is good recognition." "Will the men go promptly to work when Mitchell orders them?" "The men have all the confidence in the world in Mitchell's good judgment, and I believe they will be guided by his instructions."

"CONCESSION TO HUMANITY,"

SAY THE COAL PRESIDENTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—In the financial district today it was generally assumed that the anthracite coal strike was as good as ended, and the stock market opened at advances ranging from 1 to 3 per cent.

When J. Pierpont Morgan arrived from Washington he was asked if he had any statement to make about the coal situation.

"What more can I say?" he replied. "You can read what appeared in the papers."

President Fowler of the Ontario and Western was asked what led the operators to make their offer of arbitration.

"It was chiefly due to the pressure of public opinion, or rather you might say public necessity," he replied. "We recognized that the public would suffer from scarcity of coal if something were not done soon, and we concluded that it would be honorable to overlook in a measure the rights of the interests we represent in order that a way out of a serious predicament might be found."

President Olyphant, of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, denied that any concession had been made to the miners.

GEORGE W. MYERS CUTS

THROAT WITH RAZOR

Believed Jackson City Saloon
Man Was Insane.

A reporter asked Mr. Baer if he considered the arbitration proposal a concession to humanity. The want of coal is not a matter to be considered lightly and the presidents of the coal roads have felt it more than anyone else. If this had been summer instead of winter our statement would not have been called for.

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Mr. Baer said that he did not consider the proposition of the operators a concession.

WEALTHY NEW YORKER

ENDS LIFE ON TRAIN

Edwin A. Schroeder Fires
Bullet Into His Brain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—News of the suicide of Edwin A. Schroeder on a railroad train in Florida reached Mr. Schroeder's relatives and business associates in New York this afternoon. Mr. Schroeder shot himself at noon while on his way home from Jacksonville. The bullet entered the brain, causing instant death.

Mr. Schroeder was president of Schroeder & Argumbeau, tobaccoists, at 175 Water Street, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at \$450,000. It was formerly the firm of the same name, established by Mr. Schroeder's father, the late Frederick A. Schroeder, once mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Schroeder owned a large plantation near Quincy, Fla., with other Southern properties, and he had been on a short visit of inspection there. He left New York only a few days ago. His self-destruction was not wholly unexpected by some of those who knew him best.

His business was prosperous, and he had not given evidence of despondency before his departure for Florida. His family and friends knew for some time, however, that he was suffering from mental derangement. He had himself recognized symptoms of his trouble and had spoken of an inexplicable tendency to weep, sometimes for protracted periods.

Mr. Schroeder was about forty-two years old. Some years he married the daughter of E. E. Rice, of theatrical fame. She was a divorced woman. Later he sued for divorce in White Plains, but she brought a counter-suit and won it. Recently Mr. Schroeder married again. His second wife was also a divorced woman, formerly the wife of ex-Alderman Howard P. Okie. Mrs. Okie is a sister of Mrs. Roland B. Molineux.

GLADSTONE LIBRARY OPENED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Andrew Carnegie and Lord Spencer and Peel, and the Earl of Aberdeen were the principal speakers today at the ceremony of opening the Gladstone Memorial Library at Hawarden. Mr. Carnegie, in the course of his speech, declared that Mr. Gladstone had made it impossible, humanely speaking, for the earth ever to be again stained by English-speaking men killing each other in battle.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Arrived: Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen; Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen; Boston City, Bristol. Arrived out: Noordam, from New York, at Rotterdam; Mongolian, from New York, at Glasgow.

POWERS REPLY TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 14.—The powers, replying to the circular note issued by Turkey, announce that they will make the necessary representations to the government at Sofia, with the view to obtaining a better surveillance of the Turco-Bulgarian frontier.

COFFEE VISE.

Holds Fast Until You Get a Knock-Down.

"I had used coffee moderately up to six years ago," writes a lady from Pinney Creek, Md., "when I was seized with an attack of nervous prostration, and was forbidden coffee by my physician. I was constantly under treatment for nearly three years. After my recovery, I once took a cup of coffee, and it made me so sick I did not want any more."

After the nervous prostration, my stomach was very weak, so that I had to be careful with my appetite. As soon as I would eat certain things, I would have an attack of stomach trouble sometimes lasting several weeks, so when I was attacked by erysipelas two years ago, my stomach was immediately out of order. I kept getting worse until nothing would stay on my stomach, not even rice water or milk, and I was so weak I had to be fed with a spoon. I had a craving for something like coffee, but that was impossible, so Father went to town and got some Postum Food Coffee, and when he asked the doctor if I might have it, he quickly answered, 'Yes.' Mother made it exactly as directed, and brought me part of a cup and it was delicious, satisfied every craving, and best of all, gave me comfort instead. For several days I lived on Postum, gradually increasing the amount I took until I could drink a cupful. Then I began to take solid food with it, and so got well and strong again. I now use it constantly, and I am entirely free from any stomach trouble."

Father and mother both use it. Coffee made mamma nervous and disagreed with her stomach so that she would taste it for hours after drinking. Father had stomach trouble for five or six years, and used to be deprived of various articles of food on account of it. Now he can eat anything since he quit coffee and uses Postum. Father says that it is better than Mocha or Java. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

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TWO HUNDRED PAID MEN IN CONVENTION

National Association in Ses-
sion at Arlington.

President W. H. Andrews, of the National Palat, Oil, and Varnish Association, called the fifteenth annual meeting of the organization to order yesterday morning in the banquet room of the Arlington Hotel. Nearly two hundred members were present, and all parts of the country were represented. A number of delegates were accompanied by members of their families.

The establishment of a department of commerce under Government supervision will be the principal matter to command the attention of the association. The report of a special committee on the matter will be read at today's meeting. The work of the association has been an influential factor in bringing the need of such a department before the Government.

Entertainment of Visitors.

Registration of delegates occupied the greater portion of the forenoon. Each member was presented with a handsome little book which contained the official program, tickets for the excursions from Washington to places of interest, and for other entertainments.

The committee in charge of entertainment is composed of John M. Peters, of New York; W. W. Lawrence, of Pittsburgh; and George W. Watson, of Chicago. Reports of officers were read yesterday afternoon. The final session will be held at the Arlington this morning, at 10 o'clock.

Members of the delegates' families were sightseeing last evening in a "Seeing Washington Car" and later attended the performance at the National theater.

This afternoon the delegates will go to Arlington cemetery, and this evening will attend a banquet at the Arlington. Later a theater party will be made up for the Lafayette. An excursion will be run to Mount Vernon, Thursday, for the members of the association.

MOUNT PLEASANT CITIZENS

DISCUSS IMPROVEMENTS

Consider Important Questions in Connection With Valuations Under New Assessment.

Street improvement and the valuation of property under the new assessment were the subjects chiefly considered at the meeting of the Mount Pleasant Citizens' Association last night. Col. E. B. Townsend presided, and I. S. Lipscomb was secretary.

The discussion of street improvements was in connection with the report of the executive committee. It was determined that work on the streets be urged upon the attention of the District Commissioners as follows: Grading and curbing of old Sixteenth Street; grading of Howard Avenue west of old Seventeenth Street; curbing and asphalt pavement for Howard Avenue, Sheridan Avenue, and Park Street; extension of Grant and School Streets; widening of Park Street; macadamizing Piney Branch Road from Park Street to Piney Branch, and grading old Fourteenth Street to the Dyrenforth tract.

The sense of the association was expressed in a motion by Chapin Brown that the Commissioners be requested to name old Sixteenth Street "Mount Pleasant Avenue."

Paul S. Schlirman and James M. Fisher were elected members of the association.

"CHARGE ACCOUNTS CHEERFULLY OPENED."

A Suit for \$10.00

That's Worth \$12.50.

The natural leader in the Ready-made Clothing Department is the Suit for \$10. It can't be equaled anywhere under \$12.50.

In cut, in make, in finish, and in fit it ranks with many much higher priced suits. It has abundant quality, too, and is worthy of your inspection.

Hats for

\$2.00

That Are Worth \$3.

—Soft and stiff styles, in all the leading blocks. Stanhopes and others. The exclusive hat-ters charge \$3. Our price, \$2.

J. & W. EISEMAN,

315 7th St., "Formerly the Tailors" of 1211 Penna. Ave.

BEATS COAL!!

"Infusoria" Oil Brick.

A brick and some coal—cooks a meal or heats a room.

THE ASBESTOS STORE,

C. J. WALLACE, MFG. AGENT, 1298 E. ST. N. W.